

IANA Stewardship Transition & Enhancing ICANN Accountability

APrIGF | July 2015

What is ICANN?



The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is a global multistakeholder, private sector-led organization that manages Internet resources for the public benefit

- ◎ ICANN coordinates the top-level of the Internet's system of unique identifiers via global, multistakeholder, bottom-up consensus policy processes, with the outcome of those processes implemented via the IANA Functions.

What are the IANA Functions?

The IANA Functions evolved in support of the Internet Engineering Task Force, and initially funded via research projects supported by the U. S. Department of Defense, Advance Research Projects Agency.

These functions include:

- ⦿ The coordination of the assignment of technical Internet protocol parameters
- ⦿ The administration of certain responsibilities associated with Internet DNS Root zone management
- ⦿ The allocation of Internet IP addresses

ICANN was created to perform the IANA Functions and has done so pursuant to a no-cost contract with the Department of Commerce for more than 15 years

The IANA Functions



Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

The Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) is responsible for the global coordination of the DNS Root, IP addressing, and other Internet protocol resources. [Learn more.](#)

Domain Names

IANA manages the DNS Root Zone (assignments of ccTLDs and gTLDs) along with other functions such as the .int and .arpa zones.

- [Root Zone Management](#)
- [Database of Top Level Domains](#)
- [.int Registry](#)
- [.arpa Registry](#)
- [IDN Practices Repository](#)

Number Resources

IANA coordinates allocations from the global IP and AS number spaces, such as those made to Regional Internet Registries.

- [IP Addresses & AS Numbers](#)
- [Network abuse information](#)

Protocol Assignments

IANA is the central repository for protocol name and number registries used in many Internet protocols.

- [Protocol Registries](#)
- [Apply for an assignment](#)
- [Time Zone Database](#)



The IANA Functions



Internet Assigned Numbers Authority

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Protocol Registries

Protocol Registries

[Time Zone Database](#)

[IANA's Performance](#)

[IETF Draft Status](#)

Protocol Registries

IANA is responsible for maintaining many of the codes and numbers contained in a variety of Internet protocols, enumerated below. We provide this service in coordination with the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

For more information on how to create registries, please see [RFC 5226](#), Section 4. This document also covers the requirements for IANA Considerations in RFCs.

To view the various protocol registries, just click on their titles. To apply to modify a registry, [use the relevant form](#). The qualifications for changing a protocol vary depending on the governing standards documents.

For information about the oversight coordination of protocol parameters, please see the [IETF Protocols Registries Oversight Committee](#).

[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#)

Protocol/Registry	Defining Document/Comments
A	
Access Node Control Protocol (ANCP)	
ANCP Capability Types	RFC 6320 Standards Action
ANCP Command Codes	RFC 6320 Standards Action
ANCP Message Types	RFC 6320 Standards Action
ANCP Port Management Functions	RFC 6320 Standards Action
ANCP Result Codes	RFC 6320 0x0-0xFFF: IETF Review. 0x1000-0xFFFFF: Specification Required.
ANCP Technology Types	RFC 6320 Expert Review
ANCP TLV Types	RFC 6320 0x0000-0x1FFF: IETF Review. 0x2000-0xFFFF: Specification Required.
Joint GSMP / ANCP Version Registry	RFC 6320 Standards Action
Ad Hoc On Demand Distance Vector (AODV) Parameters	
AODV Extension Types	RFC 3561 Standards Action
AODV Message Types (for messages sent to port 654)	RFC 3561 Standards Action
Address Family Numbers	

The IANA Functions



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Number Resources

Overview

[Abuse Issues](#)

[Overview](#)

[Questions and Answers](#)

Number Resources

IANA is responsible for global coordination of the Internet Protocol addressing systems, as well as the Autonomous System Numbers used for routing Internet traffic.

Currently there are two types of Internet Protocol (IP) addresses in active use: IP version 4 (IPv4) and IP version 6 (IPv6). IPv4 was initially deployed on 1 January 1983 and is still the most commonly used version. IPv4 addresses are 32-bit numbers often expressed as 4 octets in "dotted decimal" notation (for example, *192.0.2.53*). Deployment of the IPv6 protocol began in 1999. IPv6 addresses are 128-bit numbers and are conventionally expressed using hexadecimal strings (for example, *2001:0db8:582:ae33::29*).

Both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are generally assigned in a hierarchical manner. Users are assigned IP addresses by Internet service providers (ISPs). ISPs obtain allocations of IP addresses from a local Internet registry (LIR) or National Internet Registry (NIR), or from their appropriate Regional Internet Registry (RIR):



Registry	Area Covered
AFRINIC	Africa Region
APNIC	Asia/Pacific Region
ARIN	North America Region
LACNIC	Latin America and some Caribbean Islands
RIPE NCC	Europe, the Middle East, and Central Asia

The IANA's role is to allocate IP addresses from the pools of unallocated addresses to the RIRs according to their needs as described by [global policy](#) and to document protocol assignments made by the [IETF](#). When a RIR requires more IP addresses for allocation or assignment within its region, the IANA makes an additional allocation to the RIR. We do not make allocations directly to ISPs or end users except in specific circumstances, such as allocations of multicast addresses or other protocol specific needs.

IP Address Allocations

Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPv4)

- [IPv4 Address Space](#)
- [IPv4 Multicast Address Assignments](#)
- [IPv4 Special Purpose Address Registry](#)
- [IPv4 Recovered Address Space Registry](#)

Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6)

- [IPv6 Address Space](#)
- [IPv6 Global Unicast Allocations](#)
- [IPv6 Parameters](#) (Parameters described for IPv6, including header types, action codes, etc.)

The IANA Functions

IANA IPv4 Address Space Registry

Last Updated

2015-05-11

Registration Procedure(s)

Allocations to RIRs are made in line with the Global Policy published at [<http://www.icann.org/en/resources/policy/global-addressing>]. All other assignments require IETF Review.

Description

The allocation of Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) address space to various registries is listed here. Originally, all the IPv4 address spaces was managed directly by the IANA. Later parts of the address space were allocated to various other registries to manage for particular purposes or regional areas of the world. RFC 1466 [[RFC1466](#)] documents most of these allocations.

Reference

[[RFC7249](#)]

Available Formats



Prefix	Designation	Date	WHOIS	RDAP	Status [1]	Note
000/8	IANA - Local Identification	1981-09			RESERVED	[2]
001/8	APNIC	2010-01	whois.apnic.net		ALLOCATED	
002/8	RIPE NCC	2009-09	whois.ripe.net		ALLOCATED	
003/8	General Electric Company	1994-05	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
004/8	Level 3 Communications, Inc.	1992-12	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
005/8	RIPE NCC	2010-11	whois.ripe.net		ALLOCATED	
006/8	Army Information Systems Center	1994-02	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
007/8	Administered by ARIN	1995-04	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
008/8	Level 3 Communications, Inc.	1992-12	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
009/8	IBM	1992-08	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
010/8	IANA - Private Use	1995-06			RESERVED	[3]
011/8	DoD Intel Information Systems	1993-05	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
012/8	AT&T Bell Laboratories	1995-06	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
013/8	Administered by ARIN	1991-09	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
014/8	APNIC	2010-04	whois.apnic.net		ALLOCATED	[4]
015/8	Hewlett-Packard Company	1994-07	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
016/8	Digital Equipment Corporation	1994-11	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
017/8	Apple Computer Inc.	1992-07	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
018/8	MIT	1994-01	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
019/8	Ford Motor Company	1995-05	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
020/8	Computer Sciences Corporation	1994-10	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
021/8	DDN-RVN	1991-07	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
022/8	Defense Information Systems Agency	1993-05	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
023/8	ARIN	2010-11	whois.arin.net		ALLOCATED	
024/8	ARIN	2001-05	whois.arin.net		ALLOCATED	
025/8	UK Ministry of Defence	1995-01	whois.ripe.net		LEGACY	
026/8	Defense Information Systems Agency	1995-05	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
027/8	APNIC	2010-01	whois.apnic.net		ALLOCATED	
028/8	DSI-North	1992-07	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
029/8	Defense Information Systems Agency	1991-07	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
030/8	Defense Information Systems Agency	1991-07	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
031/8	RIPE NCC	2010-05	whois.ripe.net		ALLOCATED	
032/8	Administered by ARIN	1994-06	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
033/8	DLA Systems Automation Center	1991-01	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
034/8	Halliburton Company	1993-03	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
035/8	Administered by ARIN	1994-04	whois.arin.net		LEGACY	
036/8	APNIC	2010-10	whois.apnic.net		ALLOCATED	

The IANA Functions



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Domain Names

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Root Zone Management

[Overview](#)

Root Database

[Hint and Zone Files](#)

[Change Requests](#)

[Instructions & Guides](#)

[Root Servers](#)

[.INT Registry](#)

[.ARPA Registry](#)

[IDN Practices Repository](#)

[Root Key Signing Key \(DNSSEC\)](#)

[Reserved Domains](#)

Root Zone Database

The Root Zone Database represents the delegation details of top-level domains, including gTLDs such as .com, and country-code TLDs such as .uk. As the manager of the DNS root zone, IANA is responsible for coordinating these delegations in accordance with its [policies and procedures](#).

Much of this data is also available via the WHOIS protocol at whois.iana.org.

Domain	Type	Sponsoring Organisation
.abb	generic	ABB Ltd
.abbott	generic	Abbott Laboratories, Inc.
.abogado	generic	Top Level Domain Holdings Limited
.ac	country-code	Network Information Center (AC Domain Registry) c/o Cable and Wireless (Ascension Island)
.academy	generic	Half Oaks, LLC
.accenture	generic	Accenture plc
.accountant	generic	dot Accountant Limited
.accountants	generic	Knob Town, LLC
.active	generic	The Active Network, Inc
.actor	generic	United TLD Holdco Ltd.
.ad	country-code	Andorra Telecom
.ads	generic	Charleston Road Registry Inc.
.adult	generic	ICM Registry AD LLC
.ae	country-code	Telecommunication Regulatory Authority (TRA)
.aeg	generic	Aktiebolaget Electrolux
.aero	sponsored	Societe Internationale de Telecommunications Aeronautique (SITA INC USA)
.af	country-code	Ministry of Communications and IT
.afl	generic	Australian Football League
.ag	country-code	UHSA School of Medicine
.agency	generic	Steel Falls, LLC
.ai	country-code	Government of Anguilla
.aig	generic	American International Group, Inc.
.airforce	generic	United TLD Holdco Ltd.
.al	country-code	Electronic and Postal Communications Authority - AKEP
.allfinanz	generic	Allfinanz Deutsche Vermögensberatung Aktiengesellschaft
.alsace	generic	REGION D ALSACE
.am	country-code	Internet Society
.amsterdam	generic	Gemeente Amsterdam

The IANA Functions



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[JNT Registry](#)

[ARPA Registry](#)

[IDN Practices Repository](#)

[Root Key Signing Key \(DNSSEC\)](#)

[Reserved Domains](#)

Delegation Record for .MO

Sponsoring Organisation

Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation (DSRT)
43 - 53A, Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, The Macau Square, 22/F, A
Macao

Administrative Contact

MONIC Administrative Contact
Macao Network Information Centre (MONIC) - HNET Asia
43 - 53A, Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, The Macau Square, 22/F, A
Macao
Email: hnet.asia-admin@monic.mo
Voice: +853 28716636
Fax: +853 28716606

Technical Contact

MONIC Technical Contact
Macao Network Information Centre (MONIC) - HNET Asia
43 - 53A, Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, The Macau Square, 22/F, A
Macao
Email: hnet.asia-tech@monic.mo
Voice: +853 28716636
Fax: +853 28716606

Name Servers

Host Name	IP Address(es)
ns2.cuhk.edu.hk	137.189.6.21 2405:3000:3:6:0:0:0:15
a.monic.mo	202.175.87.47 2001:f90:2:8:0:0:0:2
b.monic.mo	202.175.87.48 2001:f90:2:8:0:0:0:3
c.monic.mo	202.175.87.49 2001:f90:2:8:0:0:0:4
d.monic.mo	202.175.51.115 2001:f90:8:0:0:0:0:2
e.monic.mo	202.175.51.116 2001:f90:8:0:0:0:0:3
ns17.cdns.net	194.0.1.17 2001:678:4:0:0:0:0:11

Registry Information

URL for registration services: <https://www.monic.mo>
WHOIS Server: whois.monic.mo

IANA Reports

- [Report on the Redlegation of the .MO domain representing Macao to the Bureau of Telecommunications Regulation \(DSRT\) \(2012-09-04\)](#)

Record last updated 2014-06-26. Registration date 1992-09-17.

What is the multistakeholder community?

“Stakeholder” refers broadly to anyone who has an interest in the Internet

Within ICANN, stakeholders include:



Large and small businesses



Technical community



Civil society



Governments



Researchers and academics



End users

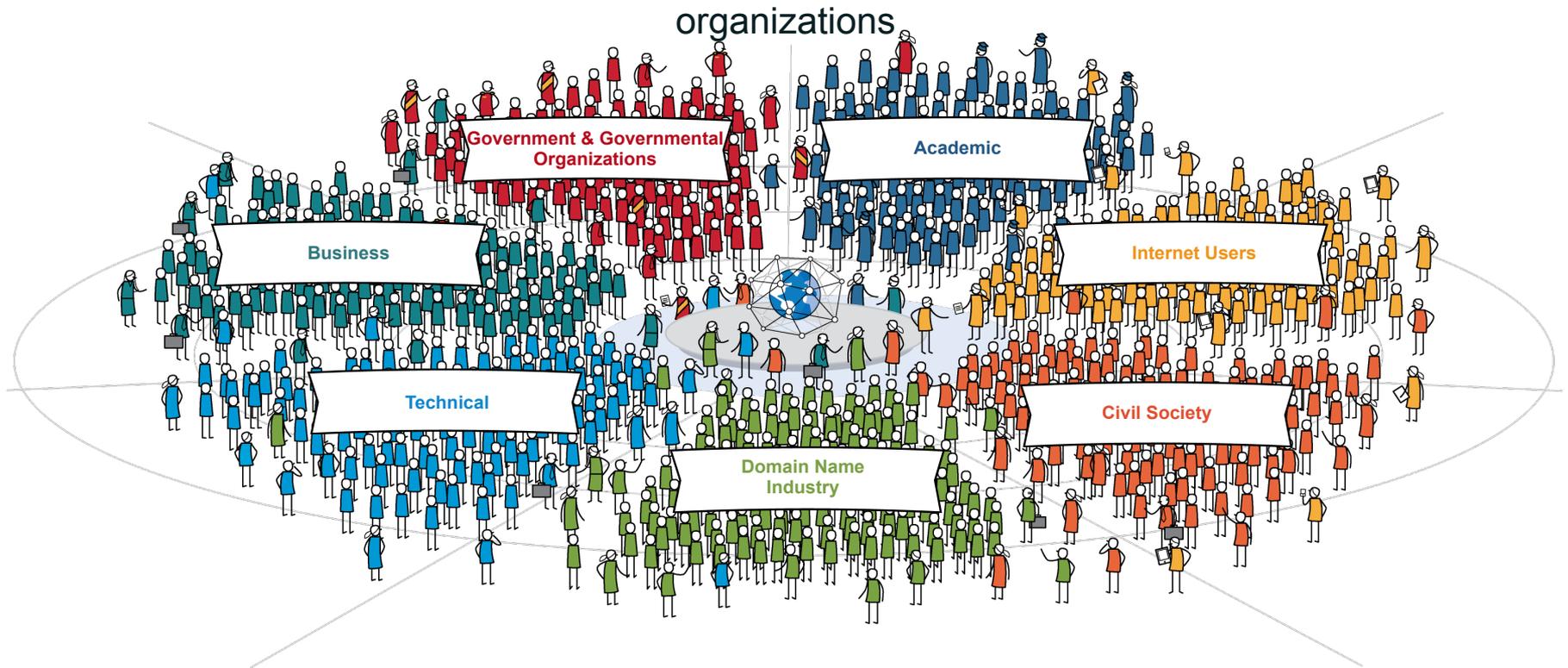
The multistakeholder community functions on bottom-up consensus building which, by design, is resistant to capture due to the openness, diversity and equal division of authority among participants

ICANN’s private sector-led multi-stakeholder community supports the success of the Internet’s DNS

ICANN's Global Multistakeholder Community

Today's Community of Communities

In the same way the Internet is a network of networks comprised of computers and devices, the ICANN community is a community of communities comprised of people and

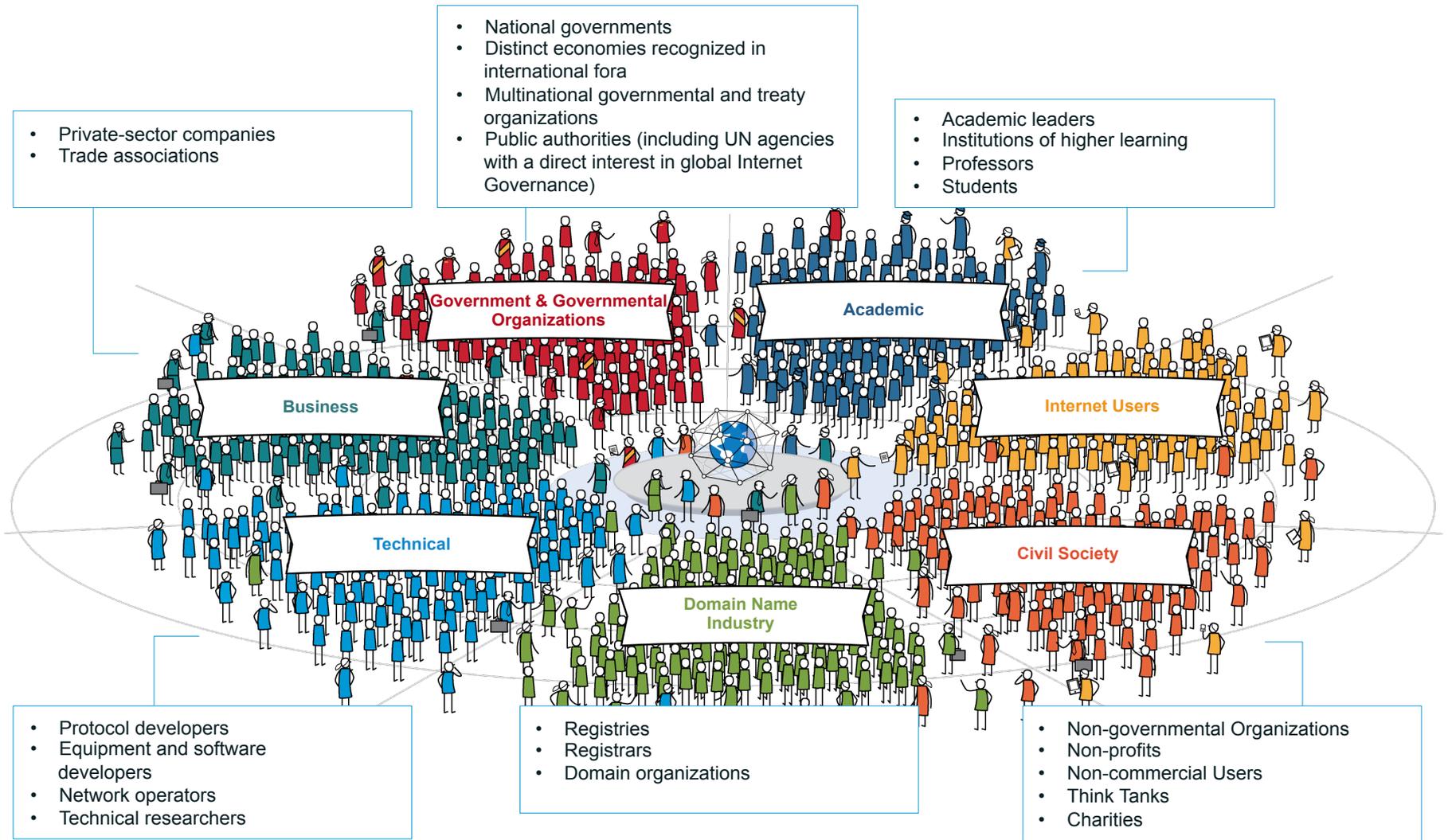


ICANN's Global Multistakeholder Community

- National governments
- Distinct economies recognized in international fora
- Multinational governmental and treaty organizations
- Public authorities (including UN agencies with a direct interest in global Internet Governance)

- Academic leaders
- Institutions of higher learning
- Professors
- Students

- Private-sector companies
- Trade associations



The U.S. Government's Announcement

14 March 2014: U.S. Government announces intent to transition its stewardship of the IANA functions to the global multistakeholder community

- ⦿ Asked ICANN to convene global stakeholders to develop a proposal
- ⦿ The multistakeholder community has set policies implemented by ICANN for more than 15 years



**Why
now?**

The U.S. Government's announcement:

- ⦿ Marks the final phase of the privatization of the DNS
- ⦿ Further supports and enhances the multistakeholder model of Internet policy making and governance

ICANN was asked to serve as a facilitator, based on its role as the IANA functions administrator and global coordinator for the Internet's Domain Name System (DNS)

Why Does This Matter to Civil Society?

- ⊙ Although the IANA functions are operational functions, they do require global governance and stewardship
- ⊙ The expertise from the non-governmental organization community is essential, especially due to:
 - Its **expertise** in holding governance entities accountable
 - Its **experience** in understanding and explaining public interest
 - Its **ability** to be innovative and propose solutions
- ⊙ Your participation, and that of your networks, is critical in this evolution of Internet Governance to ensure excellence in the proposals and the legitimacy of the processes
- ⊙ This is a chance to strengthen an inclusive, transparent, global and collaborative model of governance that is fit for our present and future

Transition Requirements set by NTIA

NTIA has stated that the transition proposal must have broad community support and address the following four principles:



Support and enhance the multistakeholder model



Maintain the security, stability and resiliency of the Internet DNS



Meet the needs and expectations of the global customers and partners of the IANA services



Maintain the openness of the Internet

NTIA also specified that it will **not** accept a proposal that replaces the NTIA role with a government-led or intergovernmental organization solution

Two Parallel Processes

The community developed and is following two parallel processes:

IANA Stewardship Transition

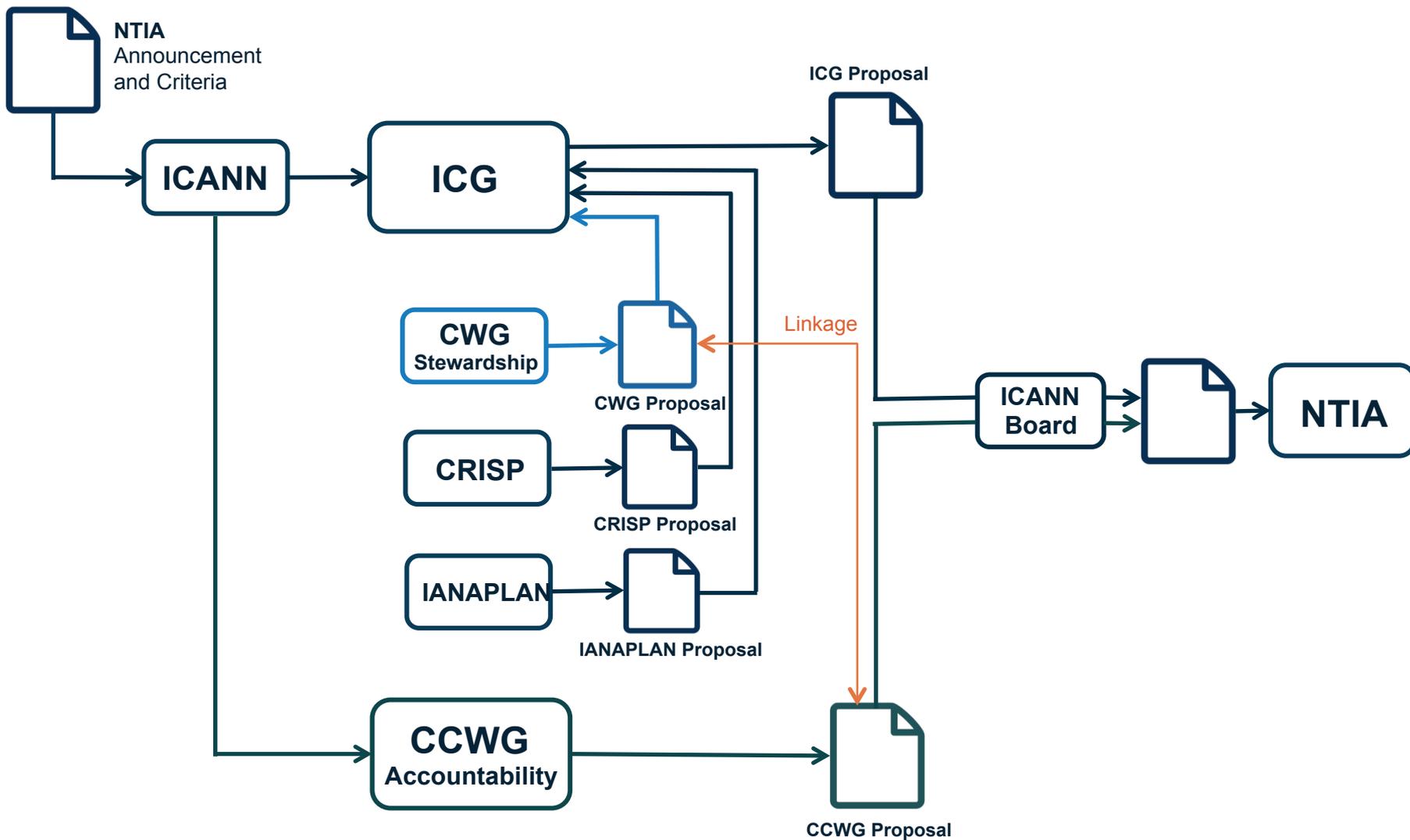
Focused on delivering a proposal to transition the stewardship of the IANA functions to the multistakeholder community

Enhancing ICANN Accountability

Focused on ensuring that ICANN remains accountable in the absence of its historical contractual relationship with the U.S.

To drive the processes, the community created **multilayered, transparent** and **diverse** working groups to foster discussion and within those groups, has developed working methods and systems for determining consensus

Part of a Process



Global Participation to Date



AS OF: 1 June 2015

IANA STEWARDSHIP TRANSITION & ENHANCING ICANN ACCOUNTABILITY

Two parallel processes, supported by a globally diverse, inclusive and extensive multistakeholder dialogue

MAJOR WORKING GROUP EFFORTS



447

Working Hours in Meetings



20,827

Total Mailing List Exchanges



246

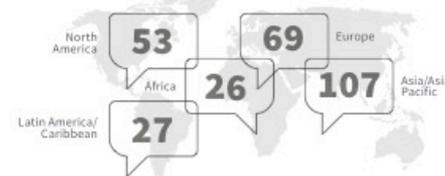
Total Calls/Meetings

A SUPPORTING GLOBAL DISCUSSION

282

Events around the world where the IANA transition was discussed, debated, organized and planned

Between March 2014 and June 2015



ICG + CCWG ACCOUNTABILITY

ICG

CCWG-Accountability

30
Members

180
Total Participants

26
Members

154
Participants

49
Mailing List Observers

Number Resources
CRISP Team

15
Members

= 3 Members x 5 RIRs

Protocol Parameters
IANAPLAN

1,878
Mailing List Exchanges

Domain Names
CWG-Stewardship

152
Members

113
Calls and Meetings

REGIONAL REPRESENTATION



*13% of CCWG-Accountability members/participants did not specify regional representation.

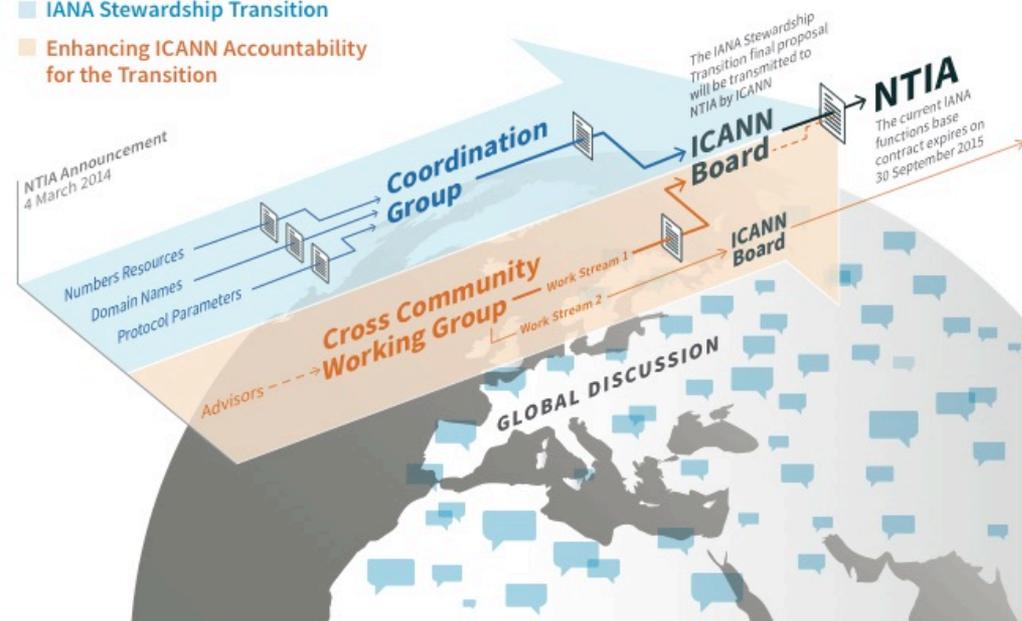
ORGANIZATIONAL STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATION



THE TWO PARALLEL PROCESSES

IANA Stewardship Transition

Enhancing ICANN Accountability for the Transition





IANA STEWARDSHIP TRANSITION

IANA Stewardship Transition Process

1 Establishment of a Coordination Group

- ⦿ Has representation from all stakeholders
- ⦿ The community self-selected its members
- ⦿ Established its own working methods and modes of operation
- ⦿ Was encouraged to adhere to diversity standards
- ⦿ Supported by an independent, non-ICANN staff secretariat

2 ICANN serves as a convener and facilitator of the

- ⦿ Provides engagement and outreach, travel and additional support services

The IANA Stewardship Transition: ICG

The IANA Stewardship Transition Coordination Group (**ICG**) was formed in July 2014 to assemble and deliver a proposal to NTIA through the ICANN Board

- ◎ The ICG is made up of **30 individuals** representing **13 communities** of both direct and indirect stakeholders of the IANA functions
- ◎ The ICG's responsibilities include:



Act as a **liaison** to all interested parties, including the three operational communities of the IANA functions



Assess the outputs of the three operational communities for **compatibility** and **interoperability**



Assemble a complete proposal for the transition

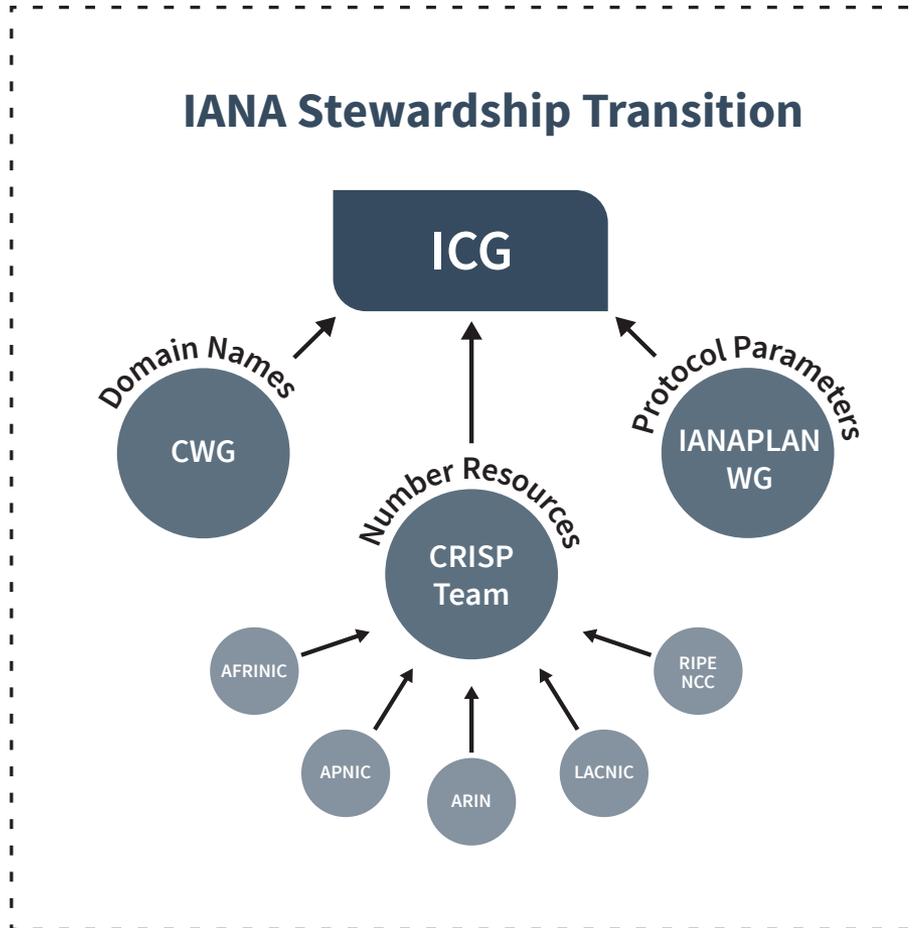


Information sharing and public communication

ICG RFP Required Proposal Elements

- 1** **Description of community's use of IANA functions**
- 2** **A description of the function**
 - ⦿ A description of the customer(s) of the function
 - ⦿ What registries are involved in providing the function
 - ⦿ A description of any overlaps or interdependencies between that community's IANA requirements and the functions required by other customer communities
- 3** **Existing, Pre-Transition arrangements**
 - ⦿ Policy sources
 - ⦿ Oversight and accountability
- 4** **Proposed Post-Transition oversight and accountability arrangements**
- 5** **Transition implications**

Request for Transition Proposal Structure



Domain Names:

Cross Community Working Group to Develop an IANA Stewardship Transition Proposal on Naming Related Functions (**CWG-Stewardship**)

Number Resources:

Consolidated RIR IANA Stewardship Proposal Team (**CRISP Team**)

Protocol Parameters:

IANAPLAN Working Group (**IANAPLAN WG**)

Domain Names Community

The Domain Names community developed a **Cross Community Working Group (CWG-Stewardship)** to produce a consolidated transition proposal for the elements of the IANA Functions relating to the Domain Name System.

Finalized a Second Draft Proposal:

- ⦿ **Operational:** the CWG-Stewardship shifted into expertise-based subgroups to produce the operational parts of the proposal.
 - ⦿ There were 15 'Design Teams' proposed (one on escalation mechanisms, one on reviews, etc.)
- ⦿ **Structural:** the group, with assistance from independent legal counsel, considered 7 alternative structural models not fully considered in the first draft proposal



Submitted its response to the ICG RFP on 25 June 2015

Linkage & Coordination with CCWG-Accountability

1

ICANN Budget

Community rights regarding development and consideration

4

Customer Standing Committee (CSC)

Incorporated into the bylaws

2

ICANN Board

Community rights, specifically to appoint/remove members, recall entire Board

5

Appeals Mechanism

Independent Review Panel should be made applicable to IANA Functions and accessible by TLD managers

3

IANA Function Review

Incorporated into the bylaws

6

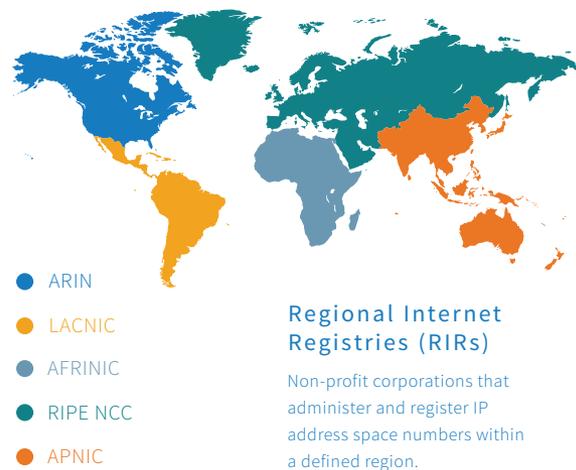
Fundamental bylaws

All foregoing mechanisms are to be provided for in the bylaws as “fundamental bylaws”

The CWG-Stewardship’s proposal is expressly conditioned upon the outcomes of the CCWG-Accountability.

Numbering Resources Community

The five Regional Internet address Registries (RIRs) engaged in community consultations in their respective regions from September to November 2014



The **Consolidated RIR IANA Stewardship Proposal Team (CRISP Team)** was developed to coordinate the production of a response to the RFP based these consultations

- ⦿ 15 members, 3 from each RIR community



Submitted its response to the ICG RFP on 15 January 2015

Protocol Parameters Community

Established an **IANAPLAN Working Group** to develop its response to the RFP

- ⦿ Adopted an Internet Draft as a basis for developing a response
- ⦿ Underwent IETF last call, and IESG approval
- ⦿ A total of **10** drafts were produced over 9 months



Submitted its response to the ICG RFP on 6 January 2015

Next Steps for the ICG

Following receipt of the Domain Names Community Proposal during the ICANN53 Meeting in Buenos Aires, the group is now assessing the combined proposals.

Next Steps:



Assess the Combined Proposals

Assess the outputs of the three operational communities for compatibility and interoperability



Refine Interim Final Proposal

Refine an Interim Final Proposal following assessment



Launch Public Comment Period on Interim Final Proposal

40-day public comment on Interim Final Proposal to gather community input



ENHANCING ICANN ACCOUNTABILITY

Enhancing ICANN Accountability

As initial discussions around the transition took place, the community raised the broader topic of the impact of the change on ICANN's accountability.

- ⦿ The transition would end the U.S. Government's historical contractual relationship with ICANN
- ⦿ This relationship has been perceived as a backstop with regard to ICANN's organization-wide accountability

**As a
result**

ICANN launched a second process, parallel but interrelated with the IANA Stewardship Transition process, to examine from an organizational perspective how ICANN's broader accountability mechanisms should be strengthened to address the absence of the U.S. Government.

Enhancing ICANN Accountability Elements

1 Establishment of a Cross Community Working Group

2 Scope of accountability work has two Work Streams

- ⊙ **Work Stream 1:** Focused mechanisms enhancing ICANN accountability that must be in place or committed to within the time frame of the IANA Stewardship Transition
- ⊙ **Work Stream 2:** Focused on addressing accountability topics for which a timeline for developing solutions and full implementation may extend beyond the IANA Stewardship Transition

3 Involvement of external Advisors

- ⊙ The Public Experts Group selected 7 Advisors to provide external expertise and best practices to help contribute to the dialogue
- ⊙ These advisors do not participate in calls for consensus

4 Role of the ICANN Board

- ⊙ Will consider the outputs from Work Stream 1 and Work Stream 2, on receiving the proposals will forward them promptly and without modification to NTIA
- ⊙ A Board liaison is involved in discussions robustly, bringing the voice and experience of the Board into the development of recommendations

Existing ICANN Accountability Mechanisms

- 1 Affirmation of Commitments
- 2 Affirmation of Commitments Reviews
- 3 Bylaws
- 4 Bylaws-Mandated Redress Mechanism
- 5 Documentation for Board of Directors
- 6 Documented Relationships
- 7 External Laws
- 8 General ICANN Operational Information
- 9 ICANN Board Selection Process
- 10 Organizational Reviews

CCWG-Accountability Goals and Requirements

Goal:

Deliver proposals that would enhance ICANN's accountability towards all stakeholders.

The CCWG-Accountability has two Work Streams:



Work Stream 1

Focused on mechanisms enhancing ICANN-Accountability that must be in place or committed to within the time frame of the IANA Stewardship Transition



Work Stream 2

Focused on addressing accountability topics for which a timeline for developing solutions and full implementation may extend beyond the IANA Stewardship Transition



Work Party 1 – Community Empowerment

- ⦿ Considering **powers** for the community to hold ICANN accountable
- ⦿ Develop appropriate **mechanisms** to allow the community to exercise those powers



Work Party 2 – Review and Redress

- ⦿ Considering enhancements to ICANN's existing accountability, new mechanisms and the creation of a **standard for review and redress**



- ⦿ Develop a standard against which ICANN's actions are evaluated

ST Work Party – Stress Tests Work Party

- ⦿ Developed a list of **risks** and a methodology for stress testing

Four Building Blocks



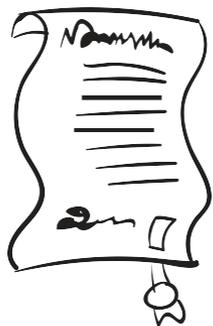
Empowered Community

Refers to the powers that allow the community i.e. the people to take action should ICANN breach the principles.



ICANN Board

Represents the executive entity the community may act against, as appropriate.



Principles Form the Mission

Guarantees and core values of the organization i.e the Constitution.



Independent Review Mechanisms

i.e. the judiciary, confers the power to review and provide redress, as needed.

What Can I Do Now To Get Involved?



Join a working group

- ◎ CCWG-Accountability, contact accountability-staff@icann.org



Participate in a public comment period

Participating in public comment periods is an integral part of ICANN's inclusive and bottom-up model of proposal development



Stay up to date on recent developments

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Questions?



Thank You and Questions

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IANA Stewardship Transition

<https://www.icann.org/stewardship>

- ⦿ Latest news and information on the IANA Stewardship Transition and ICG
- ⦿ Community participation information
- ⦿ Resources and archives from ICG meetings

Enhancing ICANN Accountability

<https://community.icann.org/category/accountability>

- ⦿ Latest news and information on the Enhancing ICANN Accountability process and CCWG
- ⦿ Announcements and upcoming events